



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## BRIEFER ARTICLES

### NAMES OF NORTH AMERICAN TREES

The following changes in the names of North American trees as published in the *Silva of North America* and in the *Manual of the trees of North America* are made necessary in following the rules of botanical nomenclature adopted by the Vienna Congress of 1905.

*Magnolia foetida* Sarg. = *M. GRANDIFLORA* L.

*Fremontodendron Californicum* Cov. = *FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA* Torr. (Silva 14:97).

*Aesculus glabra* var. *Buckleyi* Sarg. = *AE. GLABRA* var. *ARGUTA* Robs. (Silva 14:97).

*Rhus hirta* Sudw. = *R. TYPHINA* L. (Silva 14:99).

*Ichthyomethia* P. Br. being one of the genera excluded by the Congress without regard to its priority, *I. pisijera* A. S. Hitch. = *PISCIDIA PISCIPULA* Sarg. (Garden and Forest 4:436).

*Prunus integrifolia* Sarg. (Man. 531) must be retained if this tree is considered specifically distinct from *P. ilicifolia* Walp.; but if it is considered a variety of that species it becomes var. *OCCIDENTALIS* Brandegee, and the variety *integrifolia* Sudw. disappears except as a synonym.

*Pyrus rivularis* Doug. ex Hook. = *MALUS FUSCA* (Rafin.) C. K. Schn.

*Amelanchier Canadensis* var. *spicata* Sarg. = *A. CANADENSIS* var. *ROTUNDIFOLIA* Torr. and Gray. *A. obovata* Ashe (Man. 61) = *A. INTERMEDIA* Spach.

*Chytraculia* P. Br. being one of the excluded genera, *C. Chytraculia* Sarg. (Man. 629) = *CALYPTRANTHES CHYTRACULIA* Sw., as published in the *Silva* (5:36).

*Icacorea* Aubl. being one of the excluded genera, *I. paniculata* Sudw. = *ARDISIA PICKERINGIA* Nutt.

*Morodendron* Britt. = *HALESIA* L.; *M. Carolinum* Britt. = *H. CAROLINA* L.; and *M. dipterum* Britt. = *H. DIPTERA* Ell.

*Catalpa Catalpa* Karst. = *C. BIGNONIOIDES* Walt.; *C. speciosa* Engelm. must be written *C. SPECIOSA* Warder ex Engelm.

*Sassafras Sassafras* Karst. = *S. VARIIFOLIUM* (Salisb.) Otto Kuntze.

*Ulmus Thomasi* Sarg. (Silva 14:102) = *U. RACEMOSA* Thomas.

*Toxylon* Raf. being one of the excluded genera, *T. pomiferum* Raf. = *MACLURA POMIFERA* C. K. Schn.

*Hicoria* being one of the excluded genera, *H. Pecan* Britt.=CARYA PECAN C. K. Schn.; *H. Texana* Le Conte=C. TEXANA C. K. Schn.; *H. minima* Britt.=C. CORDIFOLIA C. K. Schn.; *H. myristiciformis* Britt.=C. MYRISTICIFORMIS Nutt.; *H. aquatica* Britt.=C. AQUATICA Nutt.; *H. ovata* Britt.=C. OVATA C. K. Schn.; *H. Carolinae-septentrionalis* Ashe=C. CAROLINAE-SEPTENTRIONALIS C. K. Schn.; *H. laciniosa* Sarg.=C. LACINIOSA C. K. Schn.; *H. alba* Britt.=C. ALBA K. Koch; *H. glabra* Britt.=C. GLABRA C. K. Schn.; *H. villosa* Ashe=C. VILLOSA C. K. Schn.

*Quercus minor* Sarg.=Q. STELLATA Wang.; *Q. acuminata* Sarg.=Q. MUEHLENBERGII Engelm.; *Q. platanoides* Sudw.=Q. BICOLOR Michx.; *Q. breviloba* Sarg.=Q. DURANDII Buckl.; *Q. Californica* Cooper=Q. KELLOGGII Newb.; *Q. digitata* Sudw.=Q. CUNEATA Wang.; *Q. nana* Sarg.=Q. ILICIFOLIA Wang.; *Q. brevifolia* Sarg.=Q. CINEREA Michx.

*Fagus Americana* Sweet=FAGUS FERRUGINEA Ait. (1789), but an older name, *FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA* Ehrh. (1788), should be adopted.

*Alnus Oregona* Nutt.=A. RUBRA Bong.

*Yucca arborescens* Trel.=Y. BREVIFOLIA Engelm.; *Y. radiosa* Trel.=Y. ELATA Engelm.

*Tumion* being one of the excluded genera, *T. taxifolium* Greene=TORREYA TAXIFOLIA Arn.; *T. Californicum* Greene=TORREYA CALIFORNICA Torr.

*Sequoia Wellingtonia* Seem.=SEQUOIA GIGANTEA Dec.

*Pinus quadrifolia* Sudw.=P. PARRYANA Engelm.; *P. attenuata* Lemon=P. TUBERCULATA Gord.; *P. divaricata* Du Mont de Courset=P. BANKSIANA Lamb.

*Larix Americana* Michx.=L. LARICINA K. Koch.

*Picea rubens* Sarg.=P. RUBRA Dietr.; *P. Parryana* Sarg.=P. MENZIESII Engelm. (not Carr.).

*Pseudotsuga mucronata* Sudw.=P. TAXIFOLIA Britt.

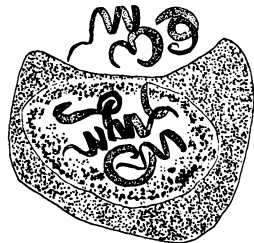
The fact that *Zygia* and *Bucida*, two of Patrick Browne's genera, have been omitted from the excluded list of genera shows how a list of this sort, prepared by a few men largely by personal preference and without regard to priority of publication, can become unsatisfactory in practice. *Zygia* is the oldest name for the genus usually called *Pithecolobium* Mart., and *Bucida* is the oldest name for the more familiar *Terminalia* L. They are in the same case as *Ichthyomethia*, *Chytraculia*, and other genera of Patrick Browne which are excluded. Moreover, the retention of *Zygia* is complicated by the fact that the name has been used for an African genus different from *Pithecolobium*, and that it is now generally recognized as the name for a section in the genus *Albizzia* Durazz.

On the whole the few changes in the names of North American trees necessitated by the adoption of the Vienna code are not greatly to be regretted. The substitution of *Carya* for the now generally accepted and excellent name of *Hicoria* for the hickories is unfortunate, although it cannot lead to much confusion. More serious is the change in the name of the Rocky Mountain spruce, now known and cultivated in all northern countries as *Picea pungens* Engelm. (*P. Parryana* Sarg. of the *Silva*). The name of this tree must now become *P. Menziesii* Engelm. (not Carr.), although this unfortunately is the name by which *P. Sitchensis* Carr. of the northwest coast, was long known, and is still cultivated in many European countries, especially in Great Britain, where it is a favorite ornamental tree.—C. S. SARGENT, *Arnold Arboretum*.

## A REMARKABLE CASE OF POLYSPERMY IN FERNS

(WITH ONE FIGURE)

While studying the embryology of ferns during the past year in Indiana University, some prothallia of *Onoclea struthiopteris* were supplied me, which had been preserved ten hours after the introduction of spermatozoids. From one of these prothallia especially good preparations were obtained, showing various stages in the development of archegonia up to normal fecundation. Two cases of polyspermy also were found, of which the most remarkable one is shown in the accompanying figure. No less than seven spermatozoids were counted, entirely within the nuclear membrane and occupying the central part of the nucleus. Nothing in the appearance of the egg, either in the cytoplasm or nucleus, indicated an abnormal condition of the egg or egg nucleus. The chromatin network was broken up and irregularly massed, but it could hardly have been otherwise after the entrance of so many spermatozoids. Four of the spermatozoids, as shown in the figure, were obtained entire in one section, three others being cut in two and lying in the neighboring sections. Three spermatozoids, which did not succeed in entering the egg, lie in the concavity just above it.—WILLIAM L. WOODBURN, *Indiana University*.



Section of egg cell of *Onoclea struthiopteris*, showing seven sperms (four entire and sections of the other three) entirely within the egg nucleus and three sperms in the concavity above the egg cell.